



Hybrid Vehicle Systems Optimization using ADVISOR and iSIGHT

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iSIGHT User's Conference
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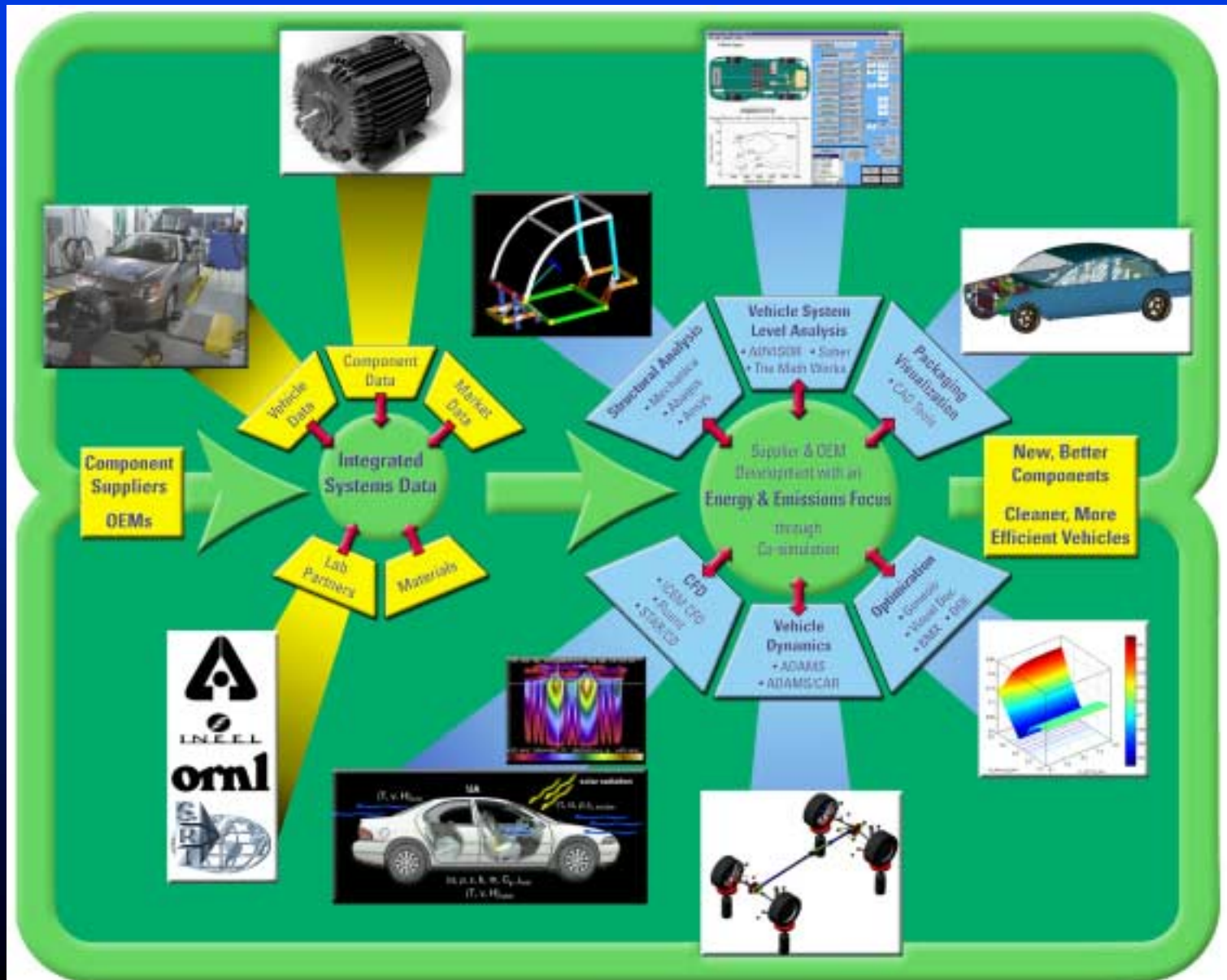


Outline

- Digital Functional Vehicle Vision
- ADVISOR Overview
- iSIGHT-ADVISOR Application
- Results Discussion
- Conclusions and Future Plans

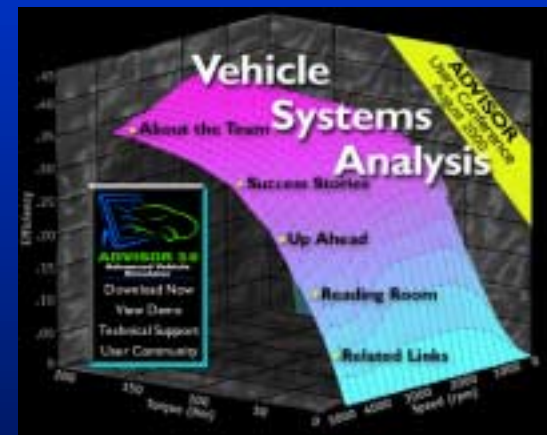


Overall Vision: Digital Functional Vehicle



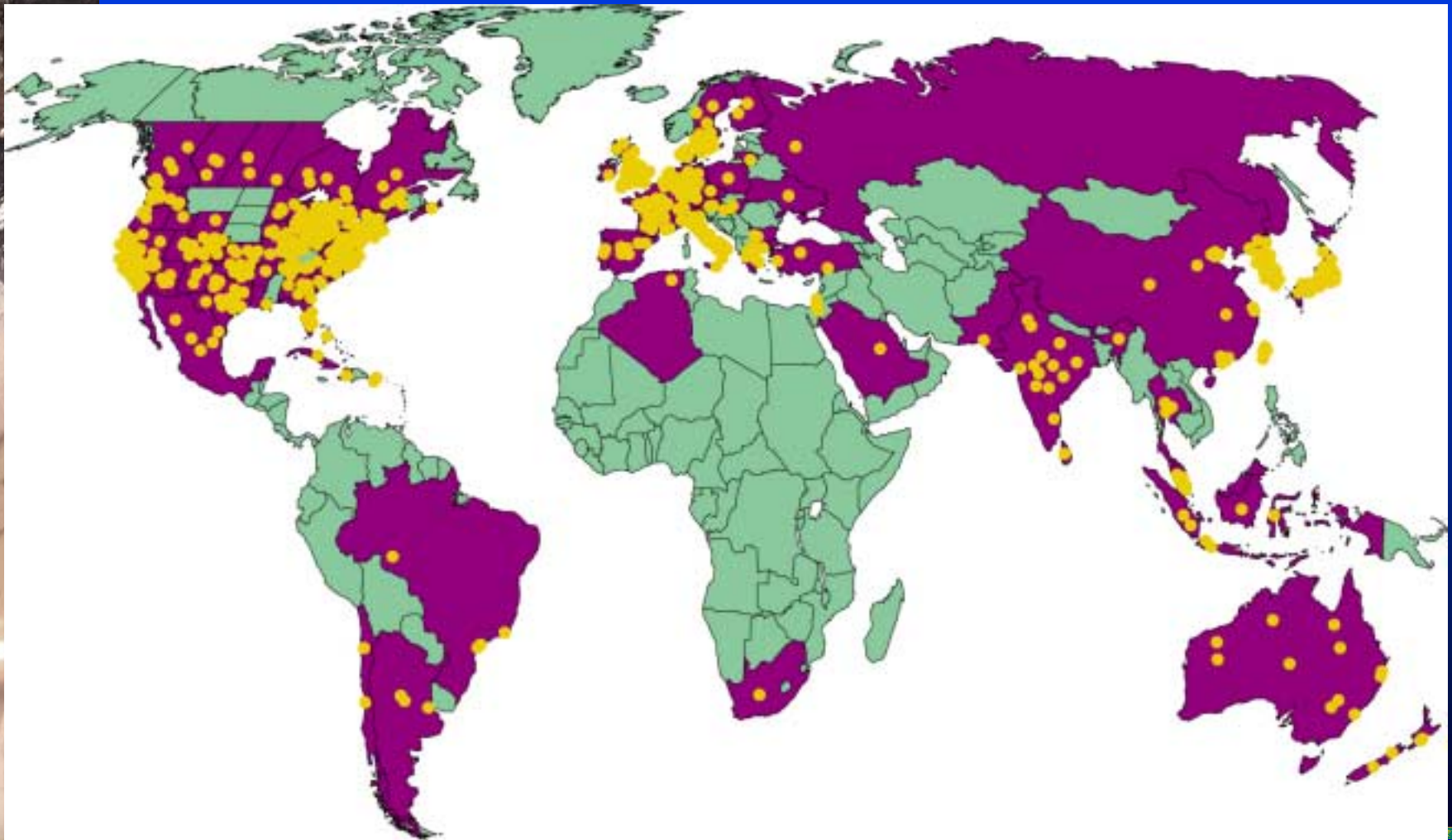
Background on ADVISOR

- ADVISOR = ADvanced Vehicle SimulatOR
 - simulates conventional, electric, or hybrid vehicles (series, parallel, or fuel cell)
- ADVISOR was created in 1994 to support DOE Hybrid Program at NREL
- Released on vehicle systems analysis web site in September, 1998
- Downloaded by over 3400 people around world
- Users help provide component data and validation, feedback for future development



ADVISOR Being Used Globally

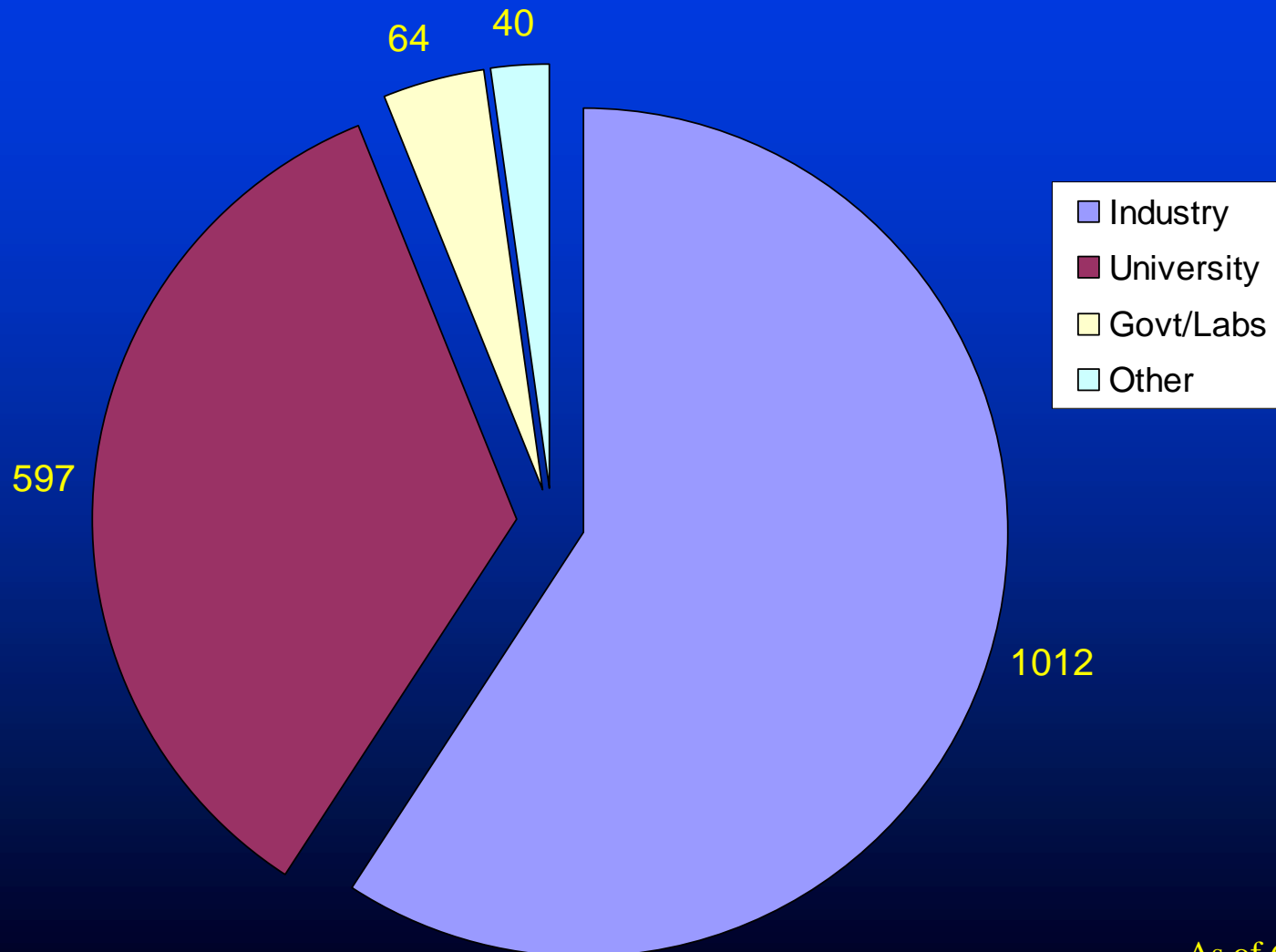
April 2001: >3400 users



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ADVISOR Downloads by Type of Organization



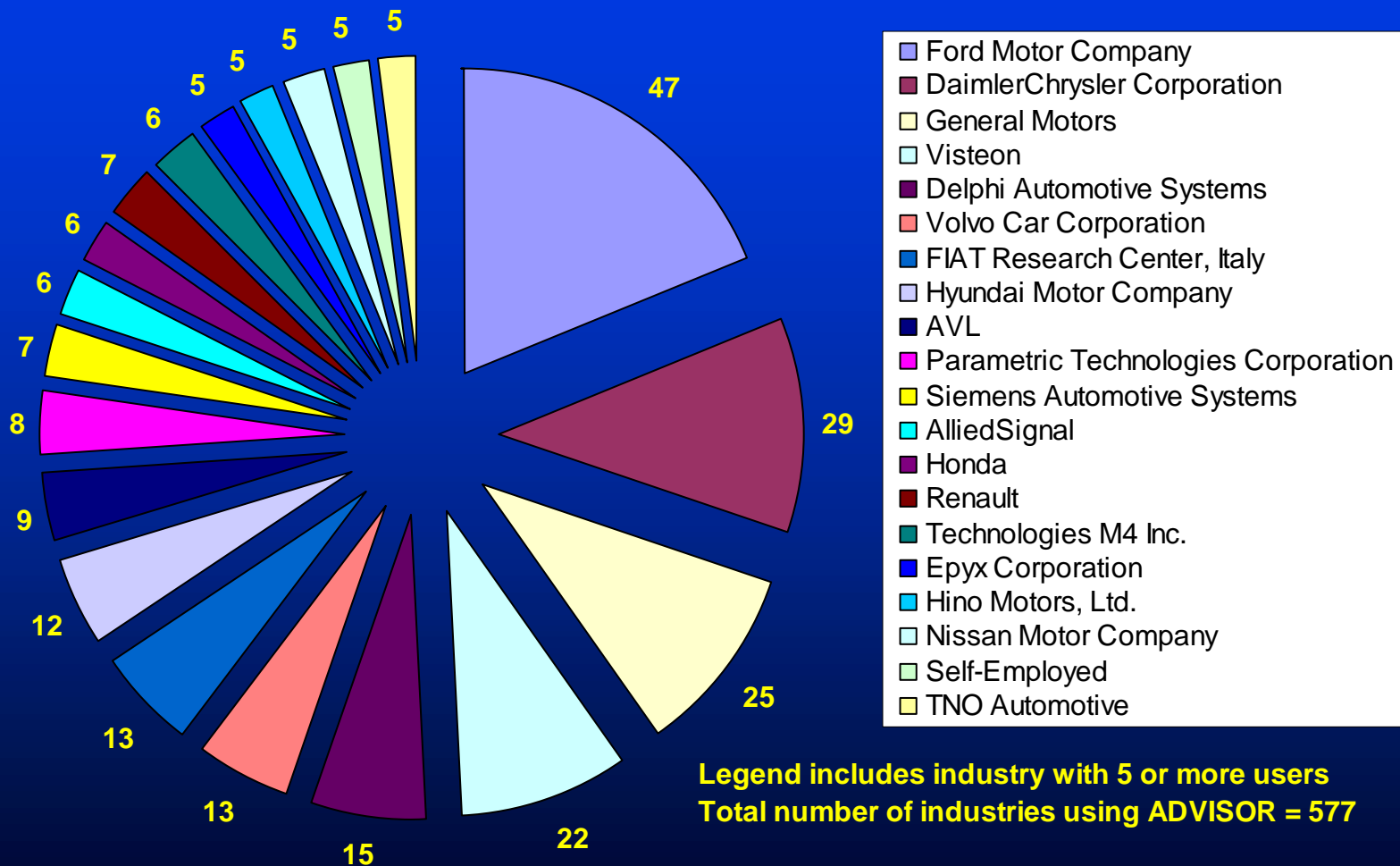
As of 6/7/00



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ADVISOR Downloads by Industry



As of 8/17/00



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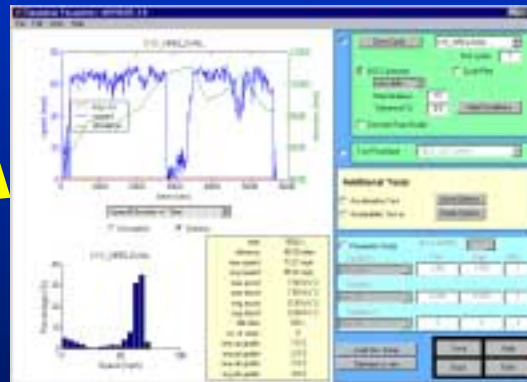


Three Main ADVISOR Screens (Roadmap)

Vehicle Input



Simulation Setup

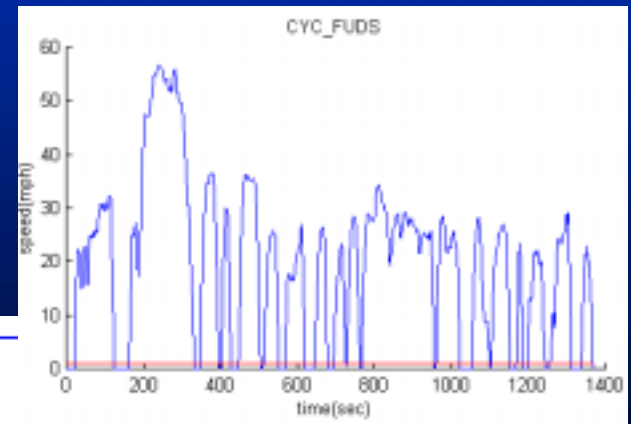
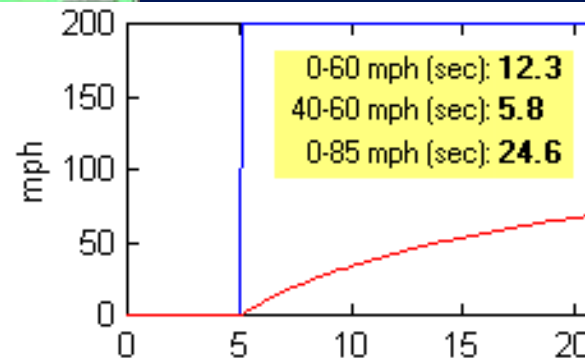
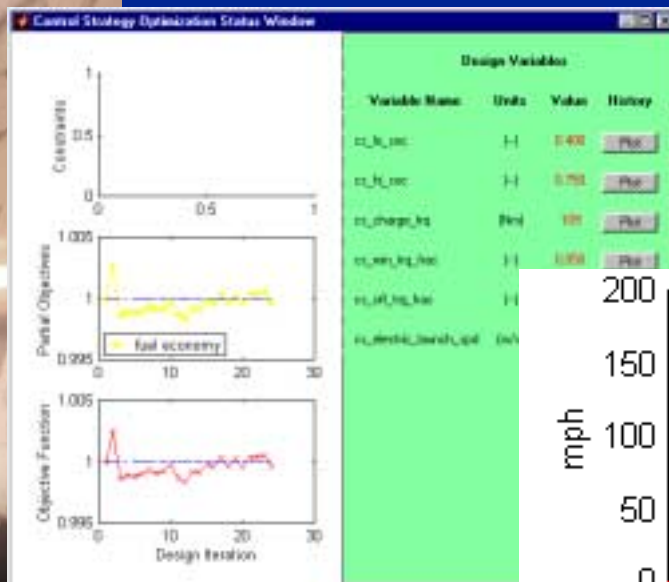
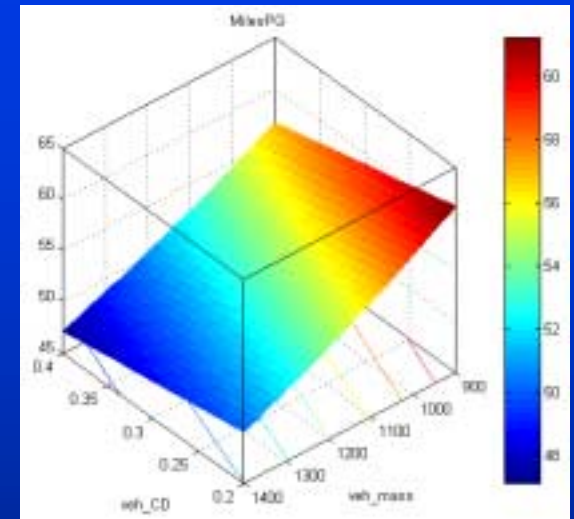


Results



Types of Simulation Tests Possible

- Parametric sweeps
- Drive cycles
- Acceleration and grade tests
- Control Strategy Optimizations



Problem Definition

- Objective
 - Maximize fuel economy of fuel cell powered hybrid electric SUV
- Constraints
 - Performance equivalent to comparable conventional vehicle
 - 7 inequality constraints
- 8 Total Design Variables
 - 4 Component Characteristics
 - fuel cell peak power
 - traction motor peak power
 - number of battery modules
 - capacity of battery modules
 - 4 Control Strategy
 - low power fuel cell power cut-off
 - high power fuel cell power cut-off
 - minimum fuel cell off time
 - charge power set point



Current Implementation

- 2 step process
 - adjust component characteristics
 - guess control parameter settings
 - adjust control parameters
- With optimization tools
 - all in one step!

Control Strategy Optimization Setup Window

Optimize using Matlab ☐ Optimize using VisualDOC ☒

Cycle/Test Procedure Selection

Drive Cycle: CVC_UDDS Test Procedure: TEST_ACCEL

Design Variables

Variable Name	Units	Initial Condition	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	# Points 1st Sweep	# Points 2nd Sweep
cc_lo_soc	(-)	0.6	0.1	0.5	4	3
cc_hq_soc	(-)	0.7	0.55	1	4	3
cc_charge_hq	(hr)	15.25	1	80.9	4	3
cc_min_hq_soc	(-)	0.4	0.05	1	4	3
cc_off_hq_soc	(-)	0	0.05	1	4	3
cc_electric_launch_spl_lo	(m/s)	0	0	15	4	3
cc_electric_launch_spl_hi	(m/s)	0	10	30	4	3
cc_charge_deplete_bound	(-)	0	0	1	1	1

Objectives/Constraints

OBJ	CON	Weighting Factor (D-1)	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	CO Emissions (Minimize g/hr)	1	1.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	HC Emissions (Minimize g/hr)	1	0.125
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOx Emissions (Minimize g/hr)	1	0.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	PM Emissions (Minimize g/hr)	1	-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Economy (Maximize mpg)	1	90

VisualDOC Parameters

Design Cycle	Min	Max
Optimization Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Feasible Directions	<input type="radio"/> SLP

Response surface approximation method will be used.

RUN DEFAULTS CANCEL HELP

Autotune Configuration Window

Autotune using Matlab ☐ Autotune using VisualDOC ☒

Constraints

Grade ☒ Acceleration ☒

Design Variables

Variable Name	Initial Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Fuel Converter (kWh)	41	31	62
ESS (# modules)	25	18	38
Motor Size (kWh)	75	56	112

Objectives

Objective Name	Min	Max
Compressed Size (Minimize)		
Vehicle Mass (Minimize)		
City/High Combined Fuel Economy (Maximize)		

VisualDOC Optimization Parameters

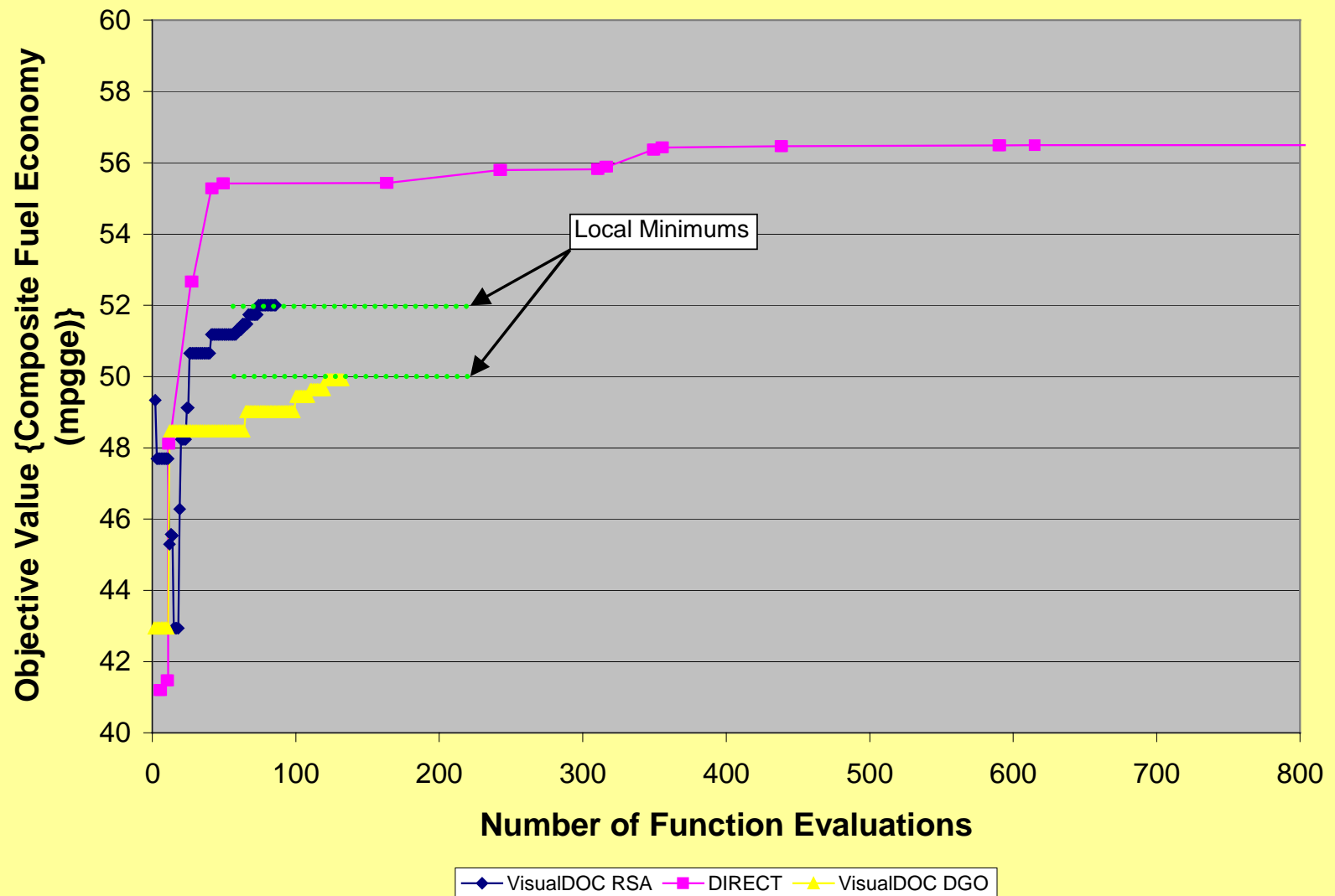
Design Cycle	Min	Max
Optimization Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Feasible Directions	<input type="radio"/> SLP

Response surface approximation method will be used.

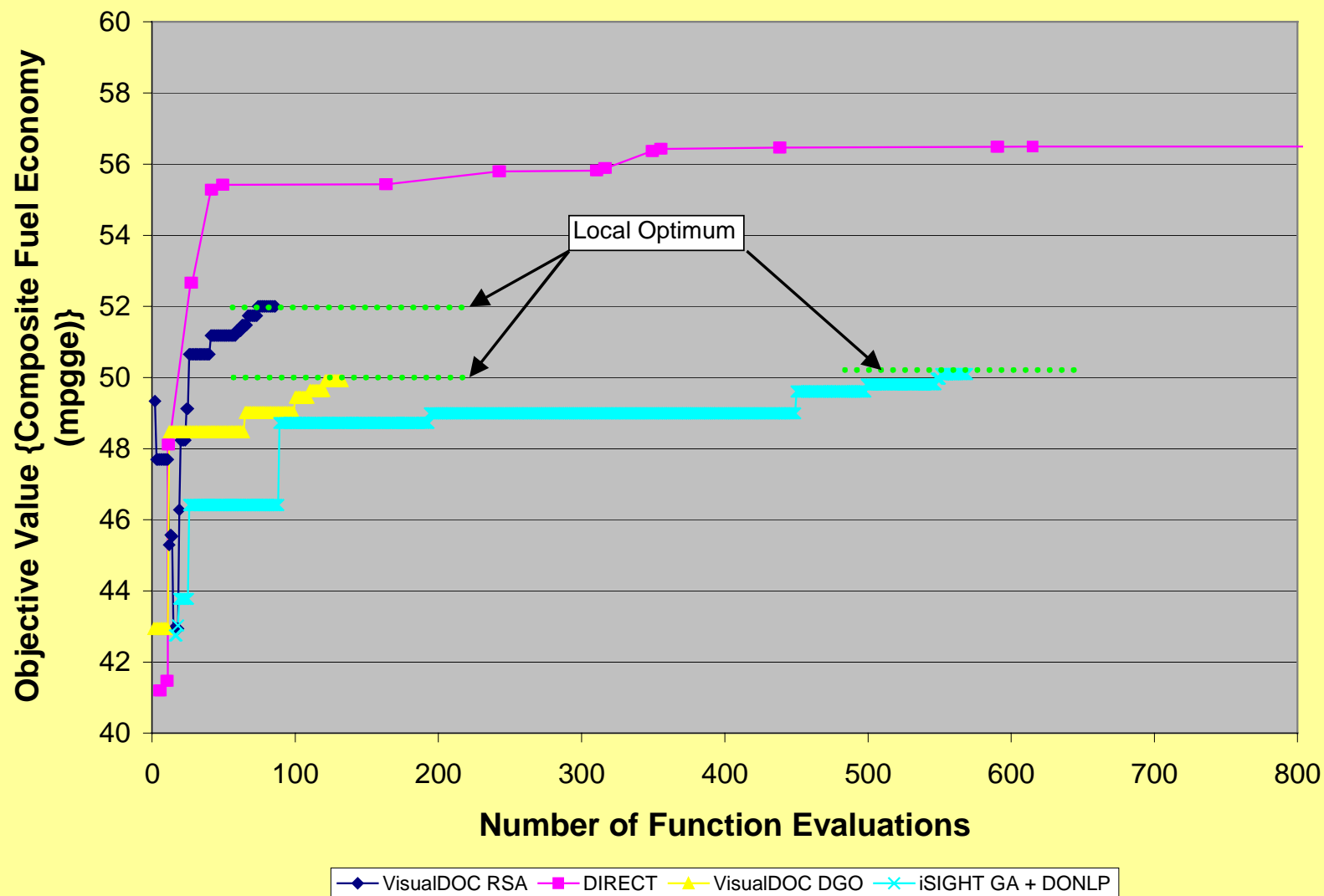
RUN DEFAULTS CANCEL HELP



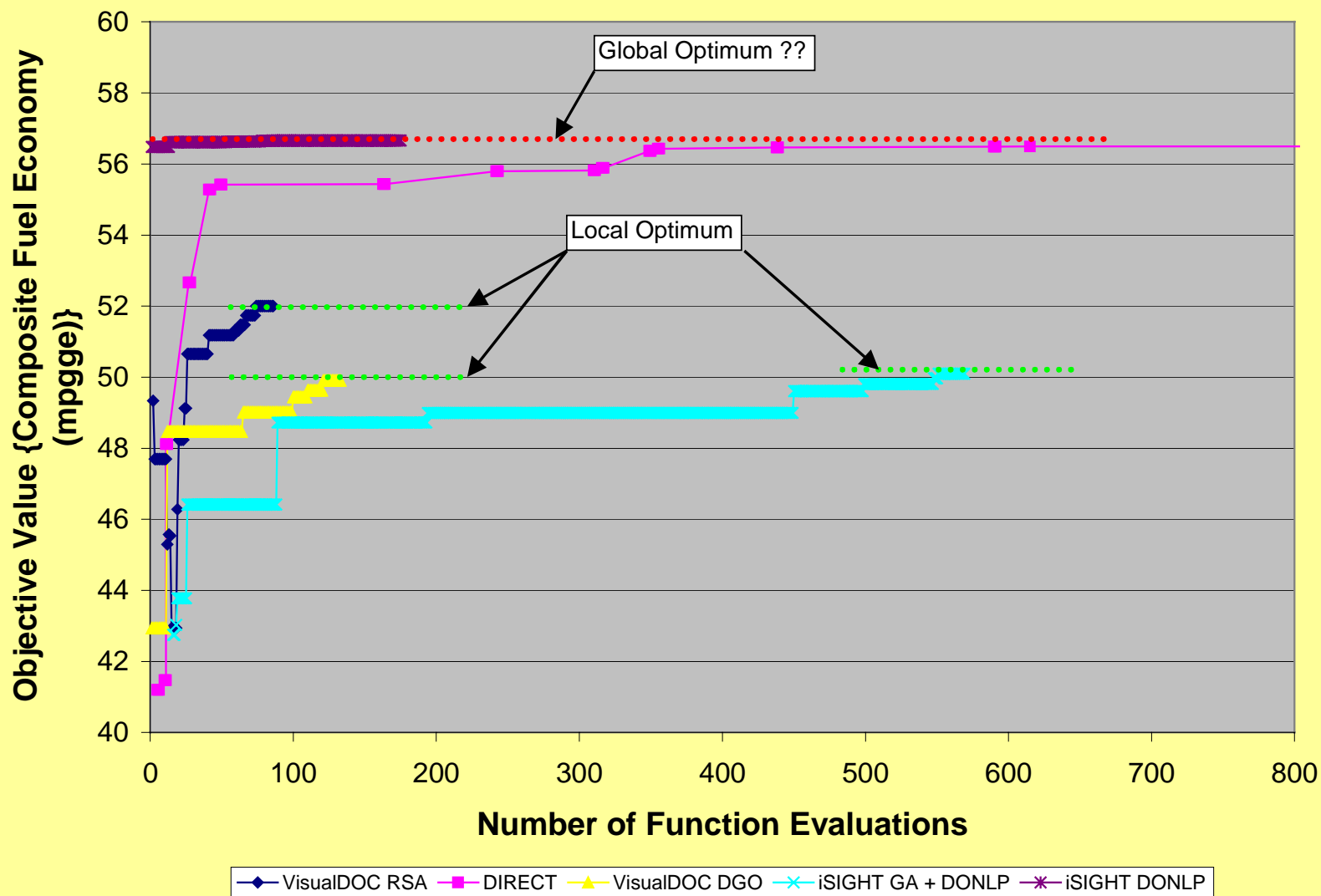
Recent Application of Other Optimization Tools



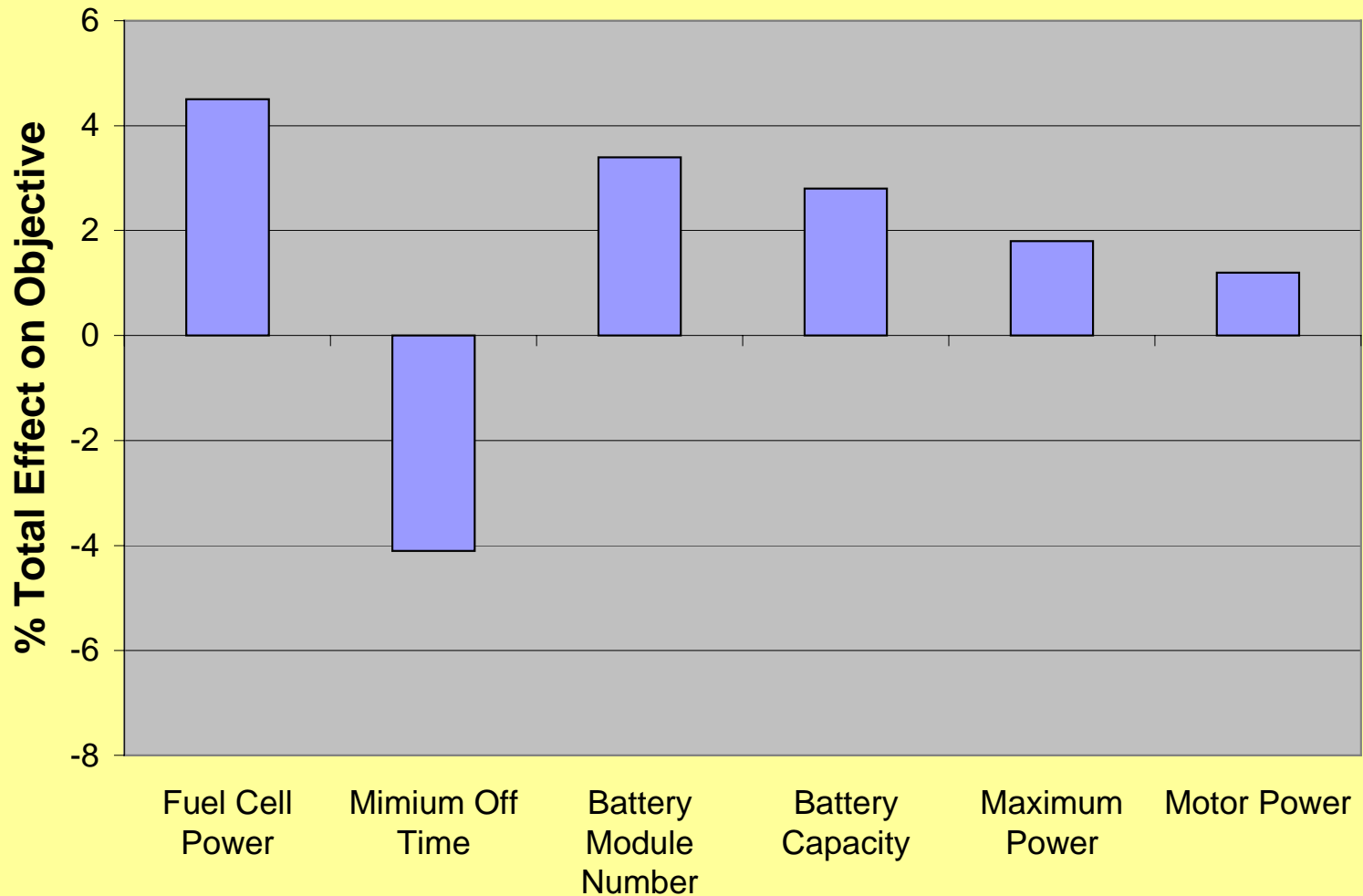
iSIGHT Starting from initial conditions ...



iSIGHT Starting from best known conditions ...

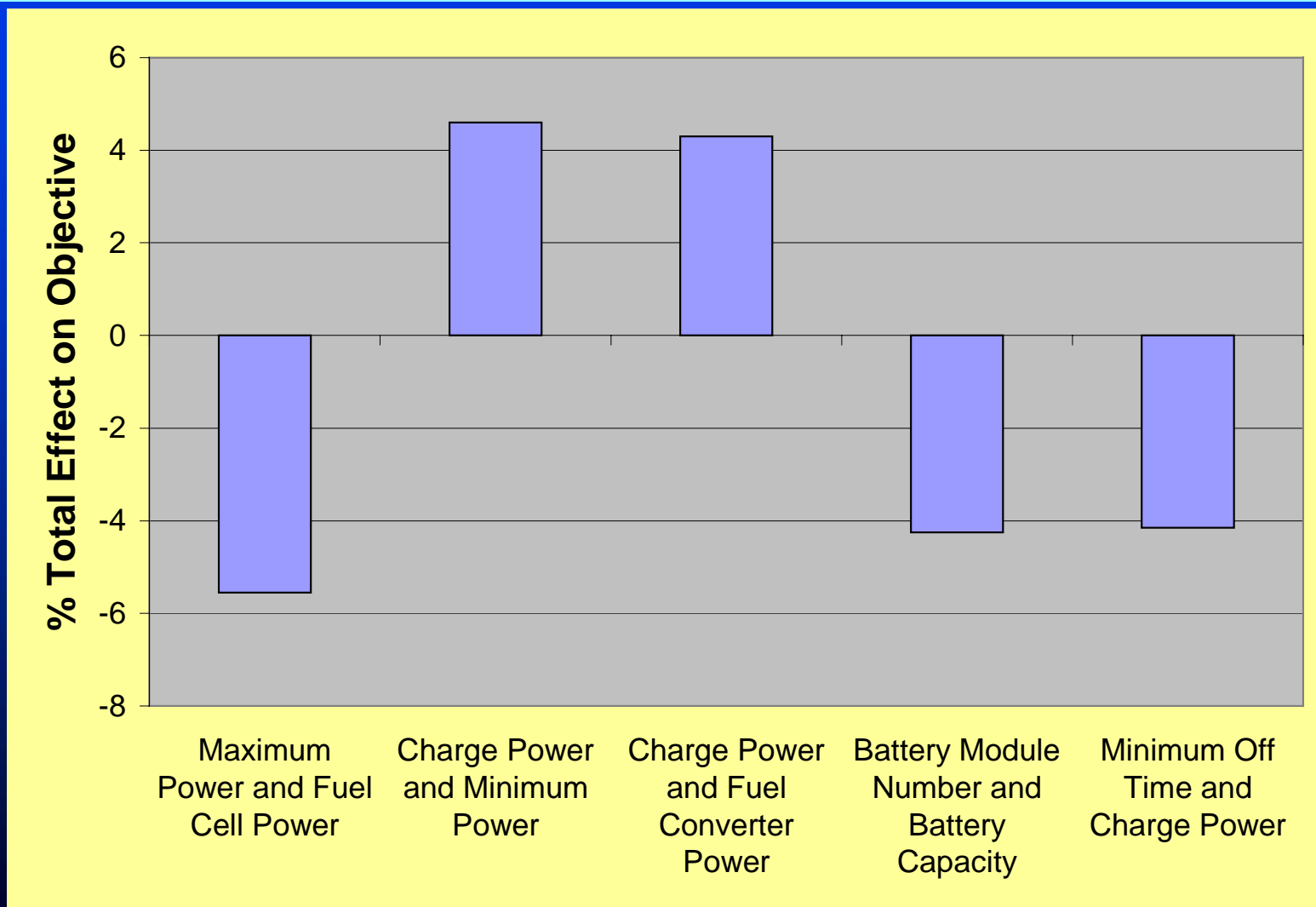


DOE Results - Leading Individual Effects



Interactions more influential than individual effects!

DOE Results - Leading Interactions

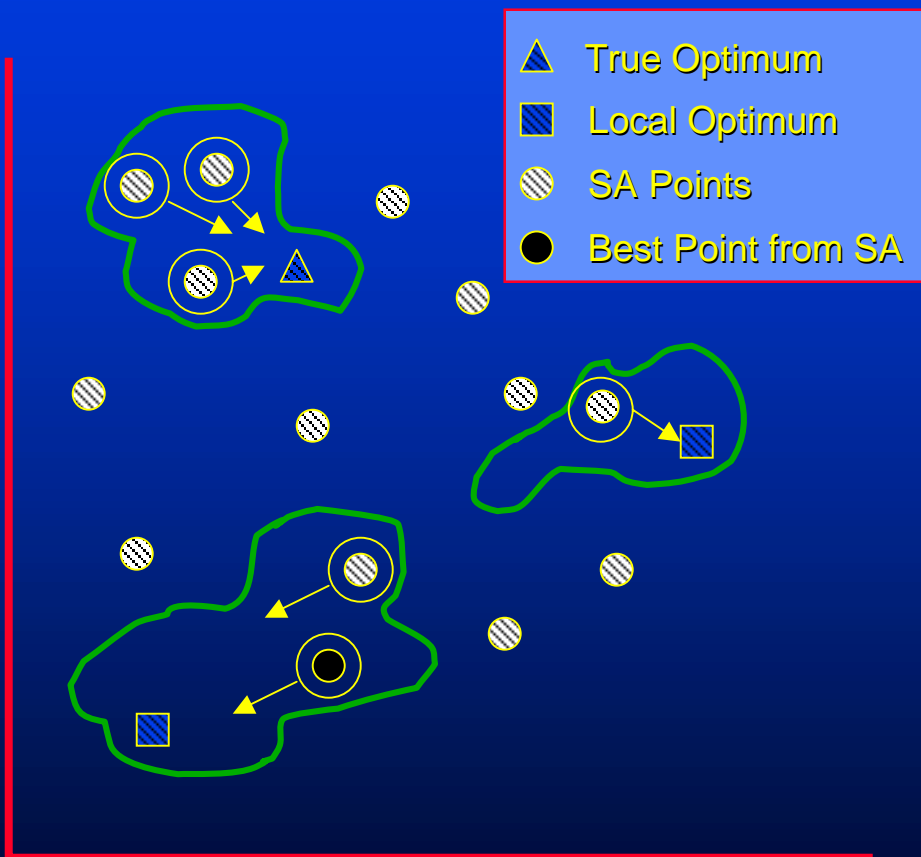


Top Five Design Parameters Identified by DOE Using iSIGHT

- Charge Power
- Maximum Power
- Fuel Converter Power
- Minimum Power
- Battery Capacity



Multi-Algorithm Approach

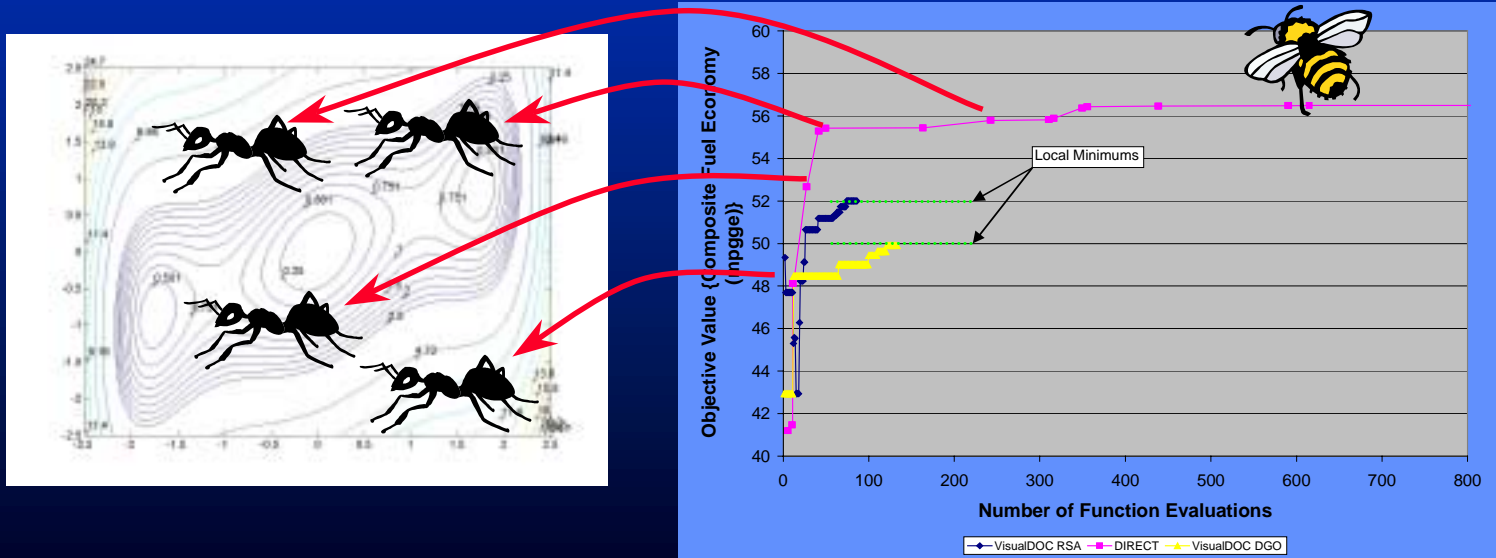


- Efficient solution method
- Ability to automate in iSIGHT
- Increased likelihood of finding global optimum
- Especially Effective on noisy/discontinuous/infeasible design spaces



Parallel Processing of Gradient and Non-Gradient Based Solutions

- Use non-gradient based algorithm (*the bee*) to generate start conditions
- Spawn new gradient based processes (*the ants*) at each change in design iteration
- Process both gradient and non-gradient solutions in parallel
- Choose best of multiple solutions



Conclusions

- Identification of critical parameters of fuel cell powered hybrid electric SUV is very challenging
 - Large number of variables
 - Very little experimental data
 - Strong coupling between the parameters (factors)
 - Effect of most factors on fuel economy is non-monotonic
- Ignoring the coupling leads to faulty conclusions
- Combination of system analysis tools (ADVISOR) and modern optimization tools (iSIGHT) is key in hybrid vehicle design studies



Future Plans

- Improved communication mechanism between iSIGHT and MATLAB
- Multi-objective design optimization with multi-disciplinary CAE (Digital Functional Vehicle)
- Distributed/parallel processing
- Experimental verification of assumptions, conclusions and results
- Identification of industry partner for collaboration and identification of additional objectives





2001 Joint ADVISOR/PSAT Vehicle Systems Modeling User Conference

August 28-29, 2001

@ USCAR Southfield, Michigan

Focus Areas

Optimization

Control Strategy

Hybrid Powertrain

Fuel Cells

Model Validation

www.nrel.gov/transportation/analysis/conference.html



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